

Publications.
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AY SPILLS

[PRICE 6d. or 12 cts.]

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Property !

FOR SALE

IN THE TOWN OF

LYTTON B. C.

THE Subscriber offers the following property on the most reasonable terms.—In the town of Lytton, a House, consisting of a Bar Room, three large Rooms and a splendid new Oven for a Bakery; also Stable and Out buildings, together with the land occupied by the same. The lot is fenced in, is 56 feet by 100 feet, and the premises are well adapted for an Hotel or Restaurant. The House is furnished, and stocked with Liquors and everything requisite for keeping an Hotel or Restaurant.

Also, on the bank of the Fraser River, opposite Lytton, a Ranch consisting of 150 acres, 18 of which are under cultivation, with good Dwelling House, Barn, and all the tools and appliances necessary for carrying on farming.

For particulars, apply to
AUGUSTE THIEFFRY.
Lytton, Oct. 17, 1896. oc24 t

FRENCH'S

FISH MARKET,

Front street, New Westminster.

IN the above Market will always be found

F I S H

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked,

Also, in season, all kinds of

G A M E .

 Shipping orders promptly attended to

FREDERICK KAYE,
New Westminster, July 5 1894. jre

GREAT REDUCTION

COLONIAL HOTEL,
Soda Creek.

WILEESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.

BEG to Return Thanks to their patrons for
the past and in order to suit the times
they have reduced the scale of prices, viz

MEALS.....	\$1 00
BEDS.....	75
BOARD AND LODGING, per day.....	3 50
do do per week.....	15 00

Having recently made large additions to the
premises so as to give

First-class Accommodation in the
Eating and Sleeping
Departments,

They hope to merit an extended support in the
future.

Private Rooms for Families

AT THE BAR

Will always be found the Choicest Brands of
WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

P. L. ANDERSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS,

— AND —

CATTLE DEALERS

Families, Hotels & Shipping

SUPPLIED WITH MEAT AND VEGETABLES AT SHORT NOTICE.

New Westminster Market.

Fresh Lean Lard and pure Pork Sausage every morning.

Columbia street, next door to Armstrong Store.

New Westminster, Feb. 9, 1866. *felton*

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THAT property known as Woodcock's Wharf and Mills, consisting of Two Buildings fronting on Richard street, a wharf 66x220 upon which are built warehouses, freight sheds and a "piggery" capable of containing 200 hogs.

That property enjoys a free water-pipe with sufficient depth for shipping to lie alongside the wharf.

The whole or any portion will be sold leased upon the most reasonable terms.

Apply to

WM. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. *to*

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

That Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia. It is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is invaluable as an advertising medium for the Colony. David Spencer, in Victoria, and L. P. Fisher, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

This paper may be read gratuitously in London at the Central Establishment of P. HOGGARTH, FILLS AND OVERSEAS, 244, Strand, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Cunningham, Bros.
Better Late than Never—Grady.

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

THE ASSAY OFFICE AGAIN.

In an article singularly devoid of argument a Victoria contemporary makes an extraordinary attempt to neutralize the sound, palpable reasons advanced in these columns a week ago to show why the Government Assay Office should be continued. In accordance with certain polemic rules we might well rest upon our oars until at least an attempt had been made to assail our position. The object, however, being a thorough ventilation of the subject, in order that the public, and especially that class more directly interested—the Miners—may understand its merits, we will not intrench ourselves behind any mere conventionality in order to await an attack that may never come. Nay, we will even condescend to notice an article intrinsically unworthy of such distinction. An attempt is made, by a sort of loose dealing with facts and figures to create the impression that the Assay Office gives employment, or rather situations without employment, to four persons and that the institution is being maintained "at an annual loss to the revenue of at least \$3000." Now the fact is, there are but two persons connected with the establishment, a fact of which our contemporary could hardly be unaware, ill-informed as he generally is upon subjects relating to Government establishments at the Capital. The cost to the public revenue of maintaining the Government Assay Office this year will fall considerably below \$2500. It is charged against the Government Assay that it interferes with private enterprise, and yet we are told in the same breath that nobody thinks of patronizing it. If the latter proposition indeed be correct it is difficult to understand how the former can be maintained. But it is not correct. As a matter of course the dust purchased by the Banks is not assayed in the Government Office, for the very obvious reason that the Bank of British North America has an Assay Office in Victoria and has succeeded in getting the Bank of British Columbia to have its gold assayed there at a greatly reduced price, with a view to running out the Government Office and obtaining a monopoly of the business. But who will say that if the Government Office were abolished the Bank rates of Assay would not go up and the yield in custom assaying go down? If it be true that no gold goes to the Government Assay Office how are we to account for the well-known anxiety of the Bank of British North America and those under the more immediate influence of that institution to have it abolished? If, as is asserted, it gets nothing to do and offers no more liberal schedule of charges than the Bank, what possible harm can it do to that institution? There is but one explanation.—The Government Office constitutes a very disagreeable check—an awkward impediment in the way of a coveted monopoly, with its concomitants—high charges and small yields. But it is not strictly true that no gold finds its way into the Government Office for assay. A considerable number of our principal Merchants and Traders uniformly patronize the Government assay simply because careful experiment has proved it to be to their advantage. And although the great bulk of the product of our mines has undoubtedly found its way into the Banks during the past year, and has of course passed by the Government Office, yet the condition of things conducing to this result is even now changing. The unwarrantably low price paid for gold by the Banks is gradually tending to divert it from these channels, and all those who can afford to do so

will hold back their gold till the close of the season, and bring it down themselves, when it assuredly will not seek assay at the Bank office! Should one of the Banks be withdrawn, as appears to be anticipated, the change to which we allude would be greatly accelerated. But, taking the most unfavorable view of the subject, and assuming that the patronage bestowed on the Government Office will not increase as we have suggested, we appeal to the Miners and Merchants of the Mainland—the real producing section of the Colony—whether, for the trifling matter of \$2,500 a year, it would not be desirable to retain the Assay Office as a check upon private assayers. We apprehend that, viewed in this light alone, it is worth many times what it costs to the Colony. How long would it take a private assayer to make \$2,500 out of the miners and traders, in the absence of any check, over and above the ostensible charge? Then again, the Government Office really presents the only means in the country of obtaining a proper analytical assay of minerals, a consideration of no small importance at the present moment—a consideration which alone would justify the expense of its maintenance. Let no one be deceived by the idea, that the anxiety of certain parties at Victoria to abolish the office is attributable to an honest desire for retrenchment—that their real object is a saving of \$2,500 to the public revenue. No, no. The antecedents of these people would utterly forbid any such conclusion. It is a purely local question with them—a desire that a local institution should enjoy a monopoly of the assaying business of the country, a condition of things which could only exist at the expense of the miners, and the country generally. If, as our contemporary asserts, the Government Assay Office is the means of driving private assayers out of the country, this very circumstance constitutes the best proof that through its instrumentality the expense of assaying has been reduced and, of course, the country relatively benefited. If private assayers cannot compete successfully with the Government Office the natural inference is that it exists for the benefit of the public—that the fees and "pickings" which would constitute the profits of the private assayer are left in the pockets of the miner. In fact, the more the subject is investigated the clearer it becomes that those who advocate the continuance of the Government Assay Office seek the public good, while those who clamor for its abolition seek to establish a dangerous monopoly for the especial benefit of a few individuals.

MR. LEIGH HARNETT.—Amongst the passengers leaving for Cariboo this morning is Mr. Leigh Harnett, who is about to make a tour of the colony, visiting the several gold-fields and especially examining our quartz ledges. Mr. Harnett's name and reputation, as an experienced mining Engineer of high standing in California, has already been alluded to in these columns; but so impressed are we with the importance of his visit that we cannot allow that gentleman to depart for the interior without again bespeaking for him that cordial and kindly reception to which the nature of his mission fairly entitles him. Mr. Harnett's connection with the press of California, and his eloquence as a platform speaker, as well as his power with the pen, taken in connection with extensive knowledge in all branches of mining, render him invaluable as a medium for making the resources of this neglected colony known in a quarter where there are thousands of men and millions of capital ready to take advantage of our vast latent wealth, were these but made known through some effective medium. We have a common interest in assisting Mr. Harnett to obtain the fullest and most authentic information. Let every Colonist do his duty.

HULLCANS.—We have to thank Mr. Syme for a lot of these fish, of his own curing and smoking. They are certainly delicious, and fully attest his success.

THANKS to Mr. D. Robson for a bunch of new turnips, some of them weighing 2½ lbs, each; also for a basket of beautiful lettuce.

New Advertisements.

CUNNINGHAM, BROS.

DRY GOODS,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

a good assortment,
For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

Groceries,

Provisions,

Flour,

& Feed,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

HARDWARE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

STOVES AND TINWARE,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

PAINTS AND OILS,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

CROCKERY &

GLASSWARE,

For sale by
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

A Lot of FLOUR and FEED to arrive in a few days from Portland,

For
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

Tinware made up on the premises; all job work punctually attended to,

At
CUNNINGHAM BROS.

We make a pure article of the celebrated New Westminster "Disinfectant" Coffee, free from adulteration, at 50 cents per lb.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

N.B.—By importing our goods direct from the best markets and doing business upon the CASH principle, we are enabled to supply our customers at greatly reduced prices.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

July 18th

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

ON FAVORABLE TERMS,

EDWARD'S FARM,

AT THE MOUTH OF

THE COQUITLEM RIVER.

Apply to
HENRY V. EDMONDS.

July 1st

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day disposed of half their interest in the

'COLONIAL HOTEL'

New Westminster, to Mr. Pons Arnaud. The business, with all the improvements of the times, will be carried on under the style of

Grelley & Arnaud,

who hope by unremitting attention to the comfort of their customers to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon the above establishment during the past seven years.

GRELLEY BROS.

New Westminster June 8th 1867. Je 6 1p

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Grelley & Arnaud

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

BILLIARD SALOON,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of
WINE, LIQUORS, PORTER, RUM, SYRUPS, CORDON ROUGE, BITTERS, &c., which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or case.

THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,

HAVANA, MANILLA and CHEROOTS.

New Westminster, June 12 1867. Je 12 1c

STAGE NOTICE.

BARNARD'S Stages will not be interrupted in their regular Trips, by the inundation of a portion of the road. Arrangements having been made to avoid delay.

Leave Victoria FRIDAYS as usual.

F. J. BARNARD.

WANTED

20,000 POUNDS

OF

Potatoes,

ERNST PICHT.

New Westminster July 9th 1867. Je

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

VICTORIA, V. I., B. C.

PROPRIETOR,

E. G. HOLDEN.

This spacious fire-proof Family Hotel has Single Rooms and Suites of Rooms for Families, furnished with every desirable requisite for comfort and accommodation.

The Bar and Dining-Room are conducted in first-class style.

TERMS MODERATE

July 10

New Advertisements.

FARE REDUCED.

BARNARD'S STAGES

WILL LEAVE

YALE

EVERY

MONDAY

WITH H. M. MAILS, EXPRESS AND PASSENGERS.

FOR

Lytton, Clinton, Soda Creek, Quesnelle and Barkerville,

WITH BRANCHES TO

Savona's Ferry and Lillooet.

BARNARD'S EXPRESS

CARRIES

LETTERS, TREASURE, VALUABLES, AND EXPRESS FREIGHT. TO BIG BEND, CARIBOO AND ALL WAY STATIONS.

Fare to Soda Creek, \$60.

AFTER STEAMER "ENTERPRISE" COMMENCES RUNNING BETWEEN SODA AND QUESNELLE.

Fare to Barkerville, \$85.

(This is exclusive of Steamer Fare.)

JAMES ELLARD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Tinware, Farm Produce, Fruit, Nails, Axes, Rope, Fancy Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

COFFEE MANUFACTURER.

A very superior article of Congou Tea on hand, direct from China.

Call and see my Tobacco.

I am receiving regular supplies of Fresh Butter and Eggs from Farmers of the District.

Parties sending orders from up-river, accompanied by the CASH, will receive prompt attention and be supplied as cheaply as if they attended in person. Orders without the CASH cannot be attended to.

FRONT STREET, New Westminster.

April 13th, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to Dr. Black are hereby notified that unless their accounts are paid or arranged before the 1st day of June next, immediate proceedings will be taken.

ma 22c

HENRY V. EDMONDS.

Advance!

To the establishment of the Subscriber at Sapperton, where you will find good

SKITTLE GROUND,

QUOITS, and other healthful amusements, with plenty of the best

REFRESHMENTS.

The best H. B. Co's RUM and WHISKY only 75 cents per bottle!

Good DRINKS and CIGARS

my 4tc

E. PEARSON,

Proprietor

New Advertisements.

COLUMBIA HOTEL,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

PROPRIETOR,

FRANK C. RICHARDS.

THIS large and central Hotel, having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open for the reception of Travellers and regular Boarders.

A few suits of rooms admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families.

THE BAR

will be constantly supplied with the choicest

LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

No pains will be spared to give complete satisfaction to those who may patronize this House.

NEW WESTMINSTER, JANUARY 23d 1867. Je

FISHING TACKLE,

Of all kinds to be had at G. C. CLARKSON & CO'S.

GOOD POCKET KNIVES &

Scissors at G. C. CLARKSON & CO'S.

ACORDEON'S,

Flutena's & Concertina's, Violins, Flutes & Pipes, with instruction books to be had at G. C. Clarkson & Co's.

TOYS,

For the youngsters at G. C. CLARKSON & CO'S.

GOLD PENS,

Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, Polar Boxes, Chess Boards & Men, Writing Desks & Portfolios at G. C. CLARKSON & CO'S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Elegantly bound Gift Books and Church Services.

Stationery

in all its variety at G. C. CLARKSON & Co's.

A LARGE STOCK OF STANDARD

BOOKS

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

CALL AND SEE AT

G. C. Clarkson & Co's.

Je 15 67, Je

500,000 CIGARS

AT

FIVE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND.

B. C. HORN & CO.

COR. FRONT AND CLAY, SAN FRANCISCO. Je 8 1c

BRITISH SHIP "SIAM."

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned Agent for the above vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

EDWD. STAMP.

Victoria, June 6th, 1867. Je 8

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing heretofore between Chaumez Amparent and Dominique Sauregry farmers near Oregon Jack's Creek; is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAUMEZ AMPARENT.

DOMINIQUE SAUREGRY.

Amparent Ranch, June 8 1867. Je 8 1c

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

A CURE FOR ANNEXATION.

On our first page will be found an article which recently appeared in the *San Francisco Call*, upon the financial condition of the State of California and of the United States generally. We commend a careful perusal of the article to any in this Colony who may happen to be afflicted with that mental disorder or delusion known as "Annexation." We have for some time been apprehensive that the fiscal affairs of the great Republic were approaching a crisis, which would give the nation a greater shock than even the guns fired at Fort Sumter, on the memorable 12th of April 1861; but we must confess we were hardly prepared for the dark picture drawn by the *Call*. Taxation in British Columbia is heavy enough, in all conscience; but a comparison of our own case with that of our neighbours is well calculated to begot a feeling of comparative contentment, and banish from the mind all idea of seeking in annexation relief from excessive taxation. According to the *Call's* figures every man, woman and child in California pays \$54 a year, in direct taxes. But, if to these we add what is paid on account of the Customs Tariff, taxation is raised to \$108 a head, for the entire population. We are told that the free white men engaged in industrial pursuits, or in other words, the productive population of California, will not exceed 100,000, so that the annual tax upon their labor would really be represented by \$112, to each man! Making due allowance for the vast and varied resources of the country and the marvellous elasticity of its people, it is simply impossible that the United States can continue to prosper under a condition of things such as is now openly described by their own press. A great crisis must, in the very nature of things, arrive; and we should judge by the intensified state of things that it is close at hand. It will be well for the American people if, while yet their destiny may be in their own hands, immediate measures be adopted to adjust the shockingly disordered finances of the country, and soften if they cannot avert a blow which must fall with even more fatal effect than did the late civil war.

FROM CARIBOO.

The str. Onward, Capt. Irving, arrived from Yale yesterday, bringing a number of passengers amongst whom were Mr. Keays, Mr. Nuttall, Mr. Burr of Yale, and Mrs. Brown, of Clinton. We have files of the *Sentinel* of the 1st inst. from which we compile the following:

MINING INTELLIGENCE

WILLIAM'S CREEK.

Although the work of reappearing the bed-rock drain was progressing steadily yet it would be eight or ten days before work could be resumed in many of the claims. Davis co. washed for the week 122 oz. Never Sweat co. were making \$10 a day to the hand. Last Chance co. would commence on the 1st to wash from a strata 30 feet from the surface. Forest Rose co. having got their drifts all cleaned out started washing on Friday, when they cleaned up 13 ounces. Baby co. have commenced washing, and on Saturday could find prospects of \$2.50 to the pan. Prince of Wales co. are taking out good pay from an upper strata, about 20 feet from the bed-rock.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.

It is cheering to know that prospects look brighter on this gulch than they have done for some time. We were informed yesterday, on reliable authority, that the Moonlight co. situated about half a mile from the mouth of the gulch, on the south side, had struck dirt that prospected \$1.75 to the pan, and had not reached the bed-rock. This is important, as no gold in paying quantities has yet been found thus far up.

The Erickson co. who have been working high ground from one of their old shafts, did well for the week, having washed up 46oz. The United co. took out about 18 ounces for the week. The Reed co. washed up for the week 46 1/2 ounces. The Indian Queen co. are making about \$20 a day

to the hand. All the other claims are busy prospecting.

LOWHIE CREEK.

Prospects still continue very flattering on this creek, although no developments have yet been made by the company who tapped the channel on the east bank. Plumbago co. are making from \$15 to \$20 a day to the hand. Now or Never co. (tunnel) have got fairly through the rock, have their sluices set, and will commence washing to-day. Flume co. are working over old ground and making over wages. East Bank co. are taking out about \$8 and \$9 a day to the hand. Moorhead co. are working old ground and making wages. Sage-miller co. are making from \$10 to \$12 a day to the hand. Chittenden co. are making \$8 to \$10 a day to the hand. First Chance co. have sunk a shaft over 80 feet, in which they found good prospects, and are now putting in a pump; will be washing this week. Calaveras co. have completed 200 feet of their tunnel, but will have 100 feet to run before they get at pay, which will occupy them ten days longer.

GROUSE CREEK.

The news from this creek is unimportant. The Heron co. have been unable to do much work this week, on account of the great distance they have to run their dirt; and the sudden pitch of the bed rock, into the hill, which will necessitate their running a new tunnel before the ground can be advantageously worked.

DAVIS CREEK.

Three companies are at work on this creek, who express good hopes of success.

CEDAR CREEK.

All the companies on this creek have got fairly to work and are taking out more or less money. The Aurora co. have finished their flume, which is 1800 feet in length, two and a half feet in width, and two and a half in depth. They are beginning to take out pay. Discovery co.'s ground is yielding about an ounce a day to the hand.

CANADIAN CREEK.

The Clear Grit co. are getting indications of pay, having washed out on Saturday a little over two ounces of very coarse gold. Miller co. have not bottomed their shaft yet.

LAST CHANCE CREEK.

Grey and company are doing extremely well. There are a number of Chinamen at work on this creek, but it is difficult to ascertain what they are making.

STOUT'S GULCH.

The Floyd co. have not been able to resume ground sluicing, and will not, for some time. They are occupied in clearing out their flume. The Alturas co. only worked three days last week and cleaned up 132oz. Jenkins co. are taking out good pay. Muchero Oro washed up for the week 40oz.

BLACK JACK GULCH.

Annie Walker co. cleaned up \$400 for the week ending 23d June. The Legacy co. have amalgamated with this co., for the purpose of running a tunnel.

BEGGS GULCH.

Ancient Briton co. are finding good prospects in the gravel, but have not reached bed rock. Small Hope co., two men were at work on this claim last week, and took out in five days about five ounces. Another co. above this are ground sluicing, and doing well.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Governor has presented a case of maps and books to the Literary Institute. On the 30th ult. Mr. George Dougherty, Foreman of the Discovery claim, on Grouse creek, received an injury by the falling of a rock. Dr. Bell was sent for. The Cariboo Exchange Hotel has been greatly improved. An Episcopal Church has been built at Lytton, in which the Rev. Mr. Good, late of Nanaimo, has been called to minister.

The *Sentinel* complains that there are three churches on Williams creek, but no good Samaritan is found to occupy them. In crossing the Aurora flume on Cedar creek, one of the workmen fell into it and was carried down a distance of 1800 feet and unceremoniously dumped amongst the tailings; he sustained no more serious injury than a good ducking.

THREE DAYS LATER.

From Mr. Keays, who left Williams Creek on the 3d, we learn the following:—The assizes opened on the 1st; Barry's case, for murdering Blessing, occupied nearly a whole day. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but very strong, and the Jury soon returned a verdict of "guilty," only one Jurymen having the least hesitation. As he went from the Court House, and before the verdict was rendered, the prisoner remarked that he did not think ten men in the Colony believed him guilty. He appeared quite unconcerned throughout, and declared his innocence to the last. He was sentenced to be hanged.

The Indian charged with the murder of Morgan was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The suit between the Canadian co. and the Grouse creek Flume co. was to be tried on the 3d; to be followed by the Blackhawk appeal case.

From Victoria.—The str. Enterprize, Capt. Swanson, arrived here about 9 o'clock last night, bringing our eastern mails up from the Idaho, and a considerable number of passengers. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which our mails reached us we are unable to make much use of them for the present issue. The mail steamer Idaho reached Esquimalt on Wednesday morning, and will leave on Monday for San Francisco, going round to Nanaimo meantime to coal. We glean the following from the *Victoria Colonist*:—Fourteen days ago last Wednesday a cat, being the property of an elderly maiden lady, gave birth to five kittens, and on Tuesday or thirteen days thereafter, to the surprise and horror of her mistress, she that is the cat, brought forth five more!—An Annexation petition is being circulated in Victoria. The telegraph line between Victoria and Esquimalt is in operation and works well. Councillor Banks and John Reid the Ferryman have both had legacies left them in England and are going home. The shipment of gold by the Idaho will amount to \$210,000.

From Big Bend.—One of the hands on the str. Forty-nine, writing to a friend in this city expresses the utmost confidence in the mines. He says Blackhawk will take out "a bushel of gold" this season. The "Forty-nine" had been successful in making a trip at high water. The charges are for freight 1 cent a pound, for horses and cattle \$25 a head, and for sheep \$6. Captain White is about to have a more powerful steamer built. There are about 375 miners in Big Bend.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ZEALOUS."—The British iron-clad frigate Zealous arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning, having Admiral Hastings on board. The Zealous is a new ship, 3,775 tons register, 297 feet in length, 52 feet beam and draws 26 feet of water. She is 800 horse power, and carries 500 men and 20 guns; mostly 7 inch Armstrong guns. These guns carry a 185 pound shell. She takes the place of the frigate Satej as the flagship of this station.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—In consequence of not being quite through with a number of patients Mr. Grady has been compelled to postpone his departure for three days longer, during which period any who have thus far neglected to take advantage of his presence may still have an opportunity. Immediate application is desirable in order that satisfaction may be given.

ONLY THREE CENTS AN ACRE.—Some one much fonder of arithmetical exercise than we are, has calculated that Russian America only cost the United States three cents an acre. It by no means follows that the land is cheap.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Hansa arrived from Southampton with dates to June 25th.—The *Times* says there will be another favorable harvest.

The late arrivals of gold from America appear to restore financial confidence. The Hanoverian representative at

Berlin has expressed himself in favor of connection with Prussia.

The treaty joining Bavaria to the German Union was ratified by the King of Bavaria and will have six votes.

In the House of Lords Russell moved to adopt a resolution for a Royal commission to enquire into the subject of the Established Church in Ireland. Lord Cairns opposed the motion. Derby was willing for the appointment of the committee, but denied that the State had endowed any religious body in Ireland. Russell's motion was adopted.

LONDON, July 5.—The Fenian prisoners, Burk, McAfferty, McClure and others, have been brought from Ireland.

July 6.—Minister Adams has been successful in procuring the release of the convicted Fenians, who will shortly sail for America.

July 1.—In the House of Commons Lord Stanley said the English Government was making slow progress in its negotiations in regard to the Alabama claims. He did not despair of bringing them to a happy result. A large number of English claims against the United States have been filed.

July 5.—The British Government authorities had postponed the grand review, which was to take place at Hyde Park, on account of the execution of Maximilian.

The conduct of the Mexican Government in condemning Maximilian to death, and his subsequent execution, causes great indignation here and on the Continent.

July 6.—The Fourth was appropriately observed by a dinner at Langham Hotel.

July 7.—A detachment of troops was sent to Abyssinia to compel the King to release British subjects held as prisoners.

In the House of Commons several votes on the opposition amendment to the reform bill of Government were successful by small majorities.

PARIS, July 5.—Lord Lyons entered on the duties of his office as English ambassador.

July 1.—The distribution of prizes at the exposition took place to-day in the presence of an immense multitude. The Empress Eugenie, Prince Imperial, Napoleon and the Sultan, proceeded to the Exposition in great state. The Emperor made a speech eulogizing France and declaring his anxiety for peace.

July 7.—The International Congress for the regulation of coinage has fixed upon gold five franc pieces and multiples as the basis of a uniform currency for Europe and America.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says the Czar met with a joyous reception. The Commissioners of the Russian American Telegraph are in the city. Their prospects are good.

The *Herald's* London special says the *Times*, *Post* and *Express* pity Maximilian and denounce the action of Juarez.

It was asserted in the Diet of Austria the other night that Omar Pacha is preparing for another assault on the main body of the revolutionists.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Late European advices state that all the arms of the naval service of France are being strengthened. The activity prevailing throughout the country produces an impression that there are impending difficulties.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The title of Knight Companion of the Bath has been conferred on Hons. Howland, McDougall and Tilley.

The *Herald's* special says Lord Monck will remain at the head of the Government, but in a few months is to be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham.

Montreal reports say that all parties agree with unanimity and heartily to the Confederation. No previous event in the history of the country ever called forth such a general rejoicing.

TORONTO, July 3.—The Government having received information that the Fenians intended mischief on the 4th, stationed gunboats at different expected points on the frontier.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Congress met to-day, 120 members of the

House and 34 Senators were present. The majority report on the impeachment will not be ready this session. The minority report favors immediate action.

Accounts of great destitution in North Carolina and the South are constantly being received.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The *Times* Houston special gives the details of the execution of Maximilian. The prisoner was bound and blindfolded. No indignity was offered him. Before he was shot he recapitulated the cause of being caught in Mexico, and denied the authority of the court which tried him; and hoped his death would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico. He called a sergeant of the guard and gave him a handful of money and requested as a favor that the soldiers should aim at his heart. Five balls entered his body, but did not kill him immediately, when two soldiers were ordered to shoot him in the side.

Miramón stated that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals remained in power and that his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor.

Mejia made no address, but met his fate quietly and bravely.

Escobedo presented the sword of Maximilian to Juarez in the Government palace. Much grief was manifested by the spectators.

Maximilian's last words were "Poor Carlotta!"

Vera Cruz surrendered on the 27th of June without bloodshed and is quiet. Santa Anna was shot on the morning of the 25th of June.

FLOATING BARS.—The case was tried in our County Court, on Monday as to whether the bars on our steamers come under the operations of the Liquor Law, and was decided in the negative.

NEW STRIKE.—Rumour of a rich strike on a stream emptying into Willow River, yielding several ounces to the pan, has reached us.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvelous viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the CAUSAL MIASM and determining its character. Of its effects we in this district have abundant evidence in the RIVER AND AQUIFER which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed or decaying vegetation. Under a strong magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects.

They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is, that it is an organic substance, and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—*Leader St. Louis, Mo.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick Headaches.—Thousands suffer from this worrying annoyance when the body and brain are depressed in warm, damp weather. Holloway's purifying Pills present a ready means of cure for indigestion, biliousness and flatulency. In debilitated constitutions and nervous habits these Pills are the best restoratives: they correct all the unpleasant consequences of torpidity of the liver, they remove distension, and never fail to obviate all obstructions of the bowels, and to induce their regular action. From all abdominal ailments Holloway's Pills are the safest possible medicine, they at once give ease and comfort, and naturally strengthen the whole series of organs concerned in the process of digestion, and will be found useful in every household.

New Advertisements.

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JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., Chemist and Superintendent.

THIS Company having greatly enlarged their Refining Works, and introduced many other important improvements, are pleased to announce that they feel warranted in again reducing materially their terms of doing business.

THE TARIFF OF CHARGES

Which they now submit to the public—considered with reference to the cost of material and labor—is lower than in any other part of the world, and accretes to the mining interest of this coast an important increase in both the mining and commercial value of bullion.

Their charges hereafter will be as follows:—

FOR ASSAYING DEPOSITS FOR UNPARTED GOLD BARS.

One-eighth of one per cent. (hitherto a quarter) for all amounts over \$1,000, and two dollars for any smaller sum. Returns made in twenty-four hours.

FOR ASSAYING DEPOSITS FOR UNPARTED SILVER BARS.

Two dollars for the gold contained, up to \$1,000, and one eighth of one per cent. For all amounts over that sum, and one per cent. on the silver contained. Returns made in twenty-four hours.

FOR REFINING DEPOSITS MADE FOR COIN OR FINE BARS.

On bullion under 500 parts gold, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion 500 to 999 parts gold, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion 1000 to 750 parts gold, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion 750 to 500 parts gold, 8 cents per ounce. Above 500 the only charge will be for coinage. But there will be no charge for refining less than two dollars.

FOR COINING GOLD.

This charge will be the same as at the mint—A half of one per cent.—and which is paid by us to that institution. But there will be no charge in future for making fine gold or silver bars from bullion refined by us.

RETURNS IN COIN MADE IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Silver contained in deposits for coin will be accounted for at the same rate customary at the Mint. Gold bars of other Assayers in good standing, will be valued by us at the highest market rates. Test and bullion can be forwarded to us from any part of the country, and returns made through the Express Co.'s Express.

CHARGES AT U. S. BRANCH MINT.

For the convenience of those not familiar with the terms of the Mint, we subjoin the tariff of charges now in force at that institution.

For refining bullion under 500 parts gold, 3cts per oz. For refining bullion from 500 to 999 parts gold, 5cts per ounce.

For refining bullion from 1000 to 750 parts gold, 7cts per ounce.

For refining bullion from 750 to 500 parts gold, 14 cts per ounce.

The charge for coinage is one-half of one per cent., and the charge for making fine silver bars, the same.

Comparing the net value of deposits for coinage, with the proceeds of refined gold bars sold in the market, assuming that the four have cost 1/2 of one per cent.—they must be sold at the following rates to equal the return which would have been made had they been deposited for coinage:—

\$20 Year National Mint return, at refining charge of 14 cts.

\$45 per oz. equal Mint return, at refining charge of 11 cts.

\$65 per oz. equal San Francisco A. & R. Works return, at refining charge of 8 cts.

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FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situated on the South bank of the Fraser River, nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of this land is open prairie, quite above high water mark, and covered with good grass.

Terms very tempting.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON,
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FOR SALE.

One 12 Horse power Steam Engine and Boiler.

THE COMPLETE

MACHINERY FOR A SAW MILL.

AND A

PLANNER.

either together or in Lots.

Apply to apCte H. V. EDMONDS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

KNOW all men by these presents that the copartnership heretofore existing between Brown and Gaspar, of Dog Creek, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All monies due the above firm will be collected by S. L. C. Brown; and all debts contracted by the above firm up to date will be paid by S. L. C. Brown.

S. L. C. BROWN,
VERSEPUCLA ISIDORE,
Witnesses, DAVID MATHERSON, dit GASPAR.
MORRIS PIGEON. ms25*

